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ABSTRACT

The Annual Rural Manpower Report is a summary of events and programs affecting rural communities during 1975. Intended as a general overview of activities in rural Maine, it is not an indepth study of all manpower programs serving the state. Part I provides the annual summary and discusses planning, economic development, employment and unemployment trends, services to rural people, rural manpower service participation in community development activities, and public relations activities. Part II presents statistical data for the status of industries, population and migration, employment, production, and services to rural groups. (Author/KJ)

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ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT 1975

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3

FORWARD

The Annual Rural Manpower Report is a summary of events, and programs affecting rural communities during 1975.

The report intends to provide a general overview of activities taking place in rural Maine. It reviews overall departmental objectives and efforts on behalf of the rural populace and is not intended as an in-depth study of all manpower programs serving the needs of Maine.

We wish to express our thanks to all those agencies, groups and individuals who have contributed both directly and indirectly toward the goal of improving the living standards of rural inhabitants.

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AFFAIRS

Employment Security Commission

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MA 5-79

Emilien A. Levesque, Commissioner

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT, MA 5-79
1975

PART I: ANNUAL SUMMARY

PLANNING

A. The administrative organization remained relatively unchanged during 1975. (See Part II, Organizational Chart, page 17).

B. Regularly established meetings were held to discuss programs and their implementation. Several special meetings were called to deal with specific problems. Participants at these sessions varied according to program subject matter and at various times involved representatives of community action groups, town managers and selectmen, industry representatives, and numerous officials representing state, local, and federal social service and regulatory agencies. The following partial list of meetings delineates some of the planning done in preparation for rural manpower programs:

Meetings

January 17: A meeting was held at the Maine Department of Agriculture to discuss last year's housing problems for blueberry harvest workers. Representatives from the blueberry industry, Maine Human Services Department, Bureau of Labor and the Employment Service were present.

February 12: State Employment representatives attended a meeting in Boston to discuss recruitment activities related to the use of the interstate clearance system in the apple harvest.

March 21: A meeting was held with representatives of the lumbering industry in Augusta to discuss the findings of the Northeast Regional Woods Wage Survey.

May 7: Local office representatives attended a meeting in Bangor to review housing regulations in the lumbering industry for the upcoming bonding period.

May 14: A meeting was held in Presque Isle to discuss the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, and Fair Labor Standards Act as they relate to the potato harvest.

June 23: A meeting was held to discuss the new Maine Chain Saw Survey with representatives of the lumbering industry.

July 15: A meeting was held in Augusta with officials of the Office of Civil Rights to discuss health and education programs for migrants in Maine.

July 16: A meeting was held in Augusta with representatives of the Maine Department of Human Services and the Maine Human Rights Commission to discuss migrant housing problems in the blueberry harvest.

July 30: A meeting was held with representatives of the Maine Woodsmen Association to discuss procedures for investigating worker complaints.

August 20: A meeting was held with officers of the Maine Woodsmen Association to discuss the Department of Labor's regulations concerning the use of alien wood workers.

September 19: A meeting was held with an official from the Governor's office to discuss problems in the lumbering industry.

October 15: A meeting was held with representatives of the lumbering industry to acquaint them with the methodology of the Northeast Regional Woods Wage Survey.

C. Training was provided to local office staff on several special programs and services related to rural employment.

February 10: A training program was given to several local office staff members to familiarize them with procedures and forms used in processing alien labor certification requests in the lumbering industry.

April 2,3: A training course for local office Rural Manpower Representatives was provided to ensure full compliance and implementation of the Court Order, Civil Action No. 2010-72, including the Worker Complaint system.

June 5: A training session was held to familiarize several local office staff members with procedures for processing alien labor certifications in the apple industry.

July 24: Training was provided to state office staff by Department of Labor officials on preparation of ES-232 reports.

September 12: A training session was conducted to familiarize local office staff with procedures used in processing alien labor certification requests in the lumbering industry.

October 16: Training was provided for new enumerators participating in the Northeast Regional Woods Wage Survey.

ECOMOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A. 1. Maine's economy suffered several setbacks in 1975. Plant closings in several rural communities seriously affected local labor markets, (See Part II, pages 18-19). For instance, Quimby-Veneer Co. in Bingham, the largest major employer in that Somerset county community, closed its doors and laid off 250 employees. Fortunately, through the assistance of our Agency, most company employees were able to qualify under the Trade Act for special unemployment compensation funds. Five other companies submitted petitions under the Trade Act, but only Quimby-Veneer qualified in 1975. (See Part II, Page 20).

Total layoffs resulting from plant and business closings were 1,685 for 1975. This was offset somewhat by new business establishments and expansions which generated an estimated 1,990 new jobs. However, in some instances, these new jobs were not near communities that had experienced job losses. (See Part II, Pages 21-22).

The pulp and paper industry has had a considerable impact on the labor market in several rural areas. Several new facilities, and expansion projects have created numerous construction jobs, and additional permanent jobs will be created when the projects are completed. The largest such project is the new multi-million dollar pulp mill being constructed in Hinckley, Maine by Scott Paper Company, which will be completed in October, 1976. This 200 million

dollar project has boosted the Skowhegan area's economy considerably. Peak construction employment will be 1,500 with more than $1 million in annual wages. Once the plant is completed, additional permanent jobs are expected. Other pulp and paper expansions will do much to improve local economies and the labor market. (See Part II, Page 23).

According to the Paper Industry Information Office, Maine has the largest paper industry expansion underway in the United States. Almost one-third of every job in Maine is in some way related to the pulp and paper industry.

Other potential boosters to Maine's economy are an automobile manufacturing plant proposed for the Portland area, which would generate some 2,000 jobs. In the agricultural sector, a renewed interest in sugarbeet growing and processing in Aroostock County could do much to bolster that county's economy.

2. At the state level, the Maine Guarantee Authority (MGA) provides an incentive to economic development by assisting in the financing of industrial and recreational business ventures. Maximum loan guarantees of $2,500,000 are available.

Another program, using MGA funds, is the Community Industrial Buildings (CIB) program, which provides funds to assist municipalities in providing modern manufacturing buildings and attractive industrial sites to meet the needs of modern industry. Two CIB's have been constructed in rural counties and are available for immediate occupancy. The Maine Development Office is responsible for promoting and publicizing these buildings to prospective purchasers or tenants.

In selecting building sites, the MGA gives preference to economically deprived areas with labor market districts declared in need of economic development assistance by the Maine Department of Manpower Affairs.

In addition to this, the Maine Development Office (MDO) works closely with local development corporations in planning industrial parks and sites. The MDO maintains a list of seventeen recognized industrial parks in Maine, plus some seventy-five industrial buildings. The MDO will perform site searches and surveys for industrial clients.

3. Definite trends in rural occupations and industries have not been very noticeable in 1975. Established trends, such as those caused by the mechanization of the potato harvest continue to decrease the need for stoop labor. However, new jobs have been generated because of the machinery involved, thus ameliorating extensive displacement. Many other farmworkers have become employed in Aroostook County's myriad potato processing plants. An obvious positive side-effect of the potato harvest mechanization, is the retail and service industry associated with merchandizing and servicing the harvest equipment. Thus, the trend has been, and continues to be from unskilled farmwork to skilled and semi-skilled blue-collar work.

   A limited degree of mechanization has occurred in the woods harvesting industry which has created a demand for skilled equipment operators. Normally, the large paper companies involved in mechanical wood harvesting provide extensive on-the-job training to their own employees to operate this equipment.

4. No perceivable changes have occurred in the demand for different groups of rural workers. The Employment Standards Administration's Regulations concerning child labor in the potato harvest have not significantly affected the employment of youth in Aroostook. Most potato growers are not large enough to be affected by this regulation. However, following State and National trends, the emergence of women as a viable labor force has occurred in Maine's rural counties.

5. In the interest of developing and maintaining a skilled work force, Maine funds seven Vocational Technical Institutes (VTI) which offer a broad range of courses, some leading to an Associate Degree. These Institutes are operated under the direction of the Maine State Department of Educational and Cultural Services, Bureau of Vocational Education and are located in several regions throughout the State. Apart from traditional curricula leading to associate degrees, VTI's provide training to prepare individuals for specific industries. Courses such as boat building, domestic home construction, environmental technology, marine biology, and wood harvesting exemplify the kind of training especially designed to meet some of Maine's skilled labor needs.

In addition to seven post-secondary VTI's mentioned above, Maine has thirteen Regional Technical Vocational Centers (RTVI) which provide special training to high-school age residents and adults who may already be in the work force. According to the Maine Department of Educational and Cultural Services, approximately two-thirds of Maine's young adults have access to RVTI programs. Each center offers courses that vary according to the needs of the region served. The courses are geared to meet the demands of business and industry and at the same time match the interests of students.

The Maine Department of Manpower Affairs utilizes these institutes and other programs to provide training for many of its clients. Approximately $200,000 was obligated for such training during fiscal year 1975 and $234,000 during the first half of the fiscal year, 1976.

6. The out-migration of rural county residents has continued. Aroostook County, as in previous years, saw an out-migration of some 2,400 people during the years 1970 to 1973. Conversely, the State as a whole has experienced an in-migration of an estimated 15,000 persons, (see pages 24-25) Our Department's 1976 Fiscal Year Annual Manpower Planning Report reported that "One of the reasons for the very high out-migration of people in Aroostook, Penobscot, and other counties during the 1960's was the closing and phasing down of military installations...and the continuing lack of enough suitable job opportunities, especially for the younger, better educated groups." This situation still holds true for many rural areas.

   Many out-migrants have relocated to other New England states such as Connecticut where they have been assimilated into the industrial labor force. On the positive side, fourteen Maine counties have experienced a net in-migration of people from 1970 to 1973, with York County showing the greatest net inflow of some 3,800 persons. It should be noted that York, during the concurrent period, saw its industrial base greatly expanded with a broad range of high growth industries.

B. Agricultural mechanization has proliferated in the potato harvest and processing vegetables as indicated elsewhere in this report. Timber harvesting is being mechanized to some degree by several large pulp and paper companies. However, this has not created any worker displacement, as the industry continues to rely on foreign woods-workers to supplement the existing domestic labor force.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

A. No changes in rural nonagricultural employment trends were discernable. (See pages 26-27-28).

B. No significant unemployment trends in rural counties were noticed. The labor market for most Maine counties continues to be affected by State and National economic trends. (See pages 29-30-31-32).

C. The following major crops were harvested in Maine during 1975:

Potatoes. Maine potato growers planted 122,000 acres during 1975 compared with 142,000 acres in 1974. Total production for 1975 amounted to 26,840 hundredweight, 26.3 percent below the 1974 production. The crop was harvested from 122,000 acres. Yield per acre was 220 hundredweight, down 40 hundredweight per acre from last year's yield of 260 hundredweight.* The potato harvest was almost completed by October 15, with no freezing conditions; thereby resulting in minimal storage losses. Forty-nine (49) temporary Canadian harvest hands were used. Peak employment was estimated at 6,730 harvest workers occurring in the monthly period ending October 15. Of these, 6,610 were local domestic seasonal hired workers and 70 were Indians. Total employment for the complete harvest was estimated at 22,000 workers.

Apples. Commercial apple utilization at 1,571,000, 42-pound units is down 4 percent from last year.* The apple harvest was completed by October 15th and the condition and size of the crop was good. Recruitment of domestic harvest hands was difficult in spite of an extensive effort by the Employment Service. Major employment occurred from August 15 to October 15. Domestic hired workers were estimated at 553, supplemented by 152 Canadians and 211 British West Indians.

Blueberries. The 1975 blueberry crop is reported at 11,910,000 pounds based on processors' reports to the Maine Department of Agriculture. Production was down from last year mainly due to heat and drought conditions during August. The average field price paid to Maine blueberry growers was 27 cents per

* Information provided by New England Crop Reporting Service.

pound.* The workforce was significantly reduced due to the unavailability of employer-provided housing for migrant workers. Total employment was down sharply from last year, and reached its peak in the monthly period ending August 15. Domestic hired workers totaled 2,150.

Hay. Hay production totaled 354,000 tons, 5 percent less than in 1974. The crop was harvested from 214,000 acres compared to 218,000 acres in 1974. Yield of 1.65 tons per acre was down 3 percent from the 1974 yield of 1.70 tons per acre. Haying was hampered by frequent rains and much was put up as hay or silage.*

Corn Silage. There were 572,000 tons of corn for silage produced during 1975, 14 percent more than last year. The crop was harvested from a record 44,000 acres compared with the previous record of 40,000 acres in 1974. Yield, per ton acre, was up one-half ton from last year. Corn acreage has increased steadily in Maine since 1959.*

Oats. Total oats production for the state was 2,268,000 bushels, 9 percent less than the 1974 production. The crop was harvested from 42,000 acres compared with 40,000 acres last year. Yield per acre, was down 8 bushels from last year.*

Maple Syrup. Maple syrup production in Maine totaled 9,000 gallons, 28.6 percent more than last year. Maple tapping was most active in early March but little syrup was made until late March and then off and on during April.*

Processing Vegetables. Production of peas and beans for processing in Maine totaled 8,000 tons compared with 9,000 tons in 1974. The processing crops were harvested from 5,830 acres compared with 5,220 acres last year.*

Value of Production. The value of production for 8 major crops in Maine is estimated at 217 million dollars up 43 percent from 1974. The 1975 crop values are preliminary since major portions of the apple and potato crops are still not marketed.* (See Table XIV, page 36).

* Information provided by New England Crop Reporting Service.

SERVICES TO RURAL PEOPLE

A. Maine has sixteen counties, all of which have been designated rural (See page I). Only fifteen communities in the entire State with populations over 10,000 are considered urban. As a result of this, the Maine Department of Manpower Affairs' services are constantly scrutinized to ensure that they are being delivered equitably to rural residents.

Strategically located full-service satellite offices, itinerant services, and temporary satellite offices have been effective in delivering a broad range of employment services to rural residents.

Rural jobseekers receive such services as employment counseling, testing, referral to jobs and training, supportive services and referral to other social service agencies providing specialized services. (See Part II, pages 37-38-39).

Counseling and testing for the Employment Service is handled by a staff of 33 counselors. Some of the counseling staff, in addition to providing services in a traditional employment office setting, travel to satellite offices and itinerant stations in an attempt to reach outlying residents. Counseling and testing services are made available to rural schools on a scheduled basis, and several counselors teach adult education courses in job finding techniques and interviews. In addition, some counselors voluntarily participate in community social service programs, and as such, do much to involve the Agency in the community.

Rural residents are provided equity of access to training via our fourteen local offices, and five satellite offices. Student's tuition is paid, for courses ranging from stenography to boat-building. Each local office assigns a Selection and Referral Officer (SRO), who is responsible for screening qualified trainees. These SRO's are also instrumental in initiating new courses, when it is felt they are needed.

Another viable type of training is on-the-job-training or OJT. This program makes funds available to Maine employers which are used to hire and train individuals in myriad crafts and trades. During the 1975 calendar year, some $451,649 was obligated for this type of training, creating 690 training slots. Contracts with employers to train individuals are written by a staff of five full-time Consumer Service Representatives who travel throughout the State to meet with employers who may be in need of employment services.

In addition to our own efforts in this regard, several county level Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) agencies provide work and training for numerous rural residents. The Department is responsible for interviewing and screening most of the employees and trainees funded under CETA.

B. Services to special groups. (See Part II, page 40).

C. No Smaller Communities, Indian, or Concerted Services in Training and Education (CSTE) Programs were in existence during 1975.

D. As previously suggested, the Department relies heavily on its satellite office network to deliver its services equitably. In 1975, the Farmington Satellite Office, under the administration of the Rumford Office, was established to bring full employment services to Franklin County.

In Norway, a temporary satellite office was established for the summer. It was staffed by summer work study students under the supervision of the Lewiston Local Office Manager.

The Bangor Office has established a successful itinerant station in Lincoln, a rural Penobscot County community located fifty miles north of Bangor. The Manpower Specialist assigned to this project works out of the town hall. The Maine Job Bank is brought into the area via a portable Job Bank viewer. Part of this one-day-per-week itinerant service is utilized in conducting employer visits, and has been quite successful in developing jobs for the Lincoln area.

Some $267,511 were expended through the Title I Migrant Education Program. Under this program, children of migrant farmworkers are tutored by teachers while their parents are working. The Aroostook Community Action Program (ACAP) received special funds to foster and promote migrant worker health. Two educational day-care programs were established in Washington County to provide assistance to migrant workers' children.

E. The Department continues to cooperate with other State and local agencies in providing special services to its clients. Cooperative agreements exist between this Agency and:

The Maine Industrial Accident Commission, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, for the referral of handicapped persons who may qualify for benefits under the Maine Workmen's Compensation Act and Occupational Disease Law.

The Maine Department of Human Services, and the Department of Personnel, cooperate with our Agency in placing handicapped persons to further the objectives of the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

The Maine Department of Human Services, Bureaus of Rehabilitation and Social Welfare to provide a broad range of financial and social assistance to qualified Agency clients. Other special divisions and units within the Human Services Department involved in the agreement are the Educational Training and Rehabilitation Unit and Division of Alcoholism Services.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Division of Eye Care for the referral of handicapped persons. Under this agreement a Vocational Rehabilitation placement specialist is available in the Department's office for a minimum of two days per week.

Cooperative agreements with other social service and health agencies have gone a long way in improving the amount and quality of services provided to the Department's needy rural clients.

F. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, the Department has five full-time Consumer Service Representatives whose duties are to develop jobs for Employment Service clients, inform employers of Employment Service functions and available services, write on-the-job training contracts, and generally attempt to maintain a good working relationship between the Department and the business and industrial community.

G. Maine does not have a formally established Job Search Information (JSI) system through which job seekers can research and plot their own job search plans.

The efficacy of a formal JSI program for use in rural areas is questionable. Most rural offices are small and lack adequate space for viable JSI facilities. Also, personal interviews and oftentimes counseling are needed to provide close direction to rural applicants who may be considering relocation to an urban center. However, for the Department's large offices, which serve a large rural population in addition to city residents, the JSI concept is promising. Funds have been requested to establish JSI programs in Portland, Biddeford, Augusta, Lewiston, and Bangor during 1976. The monies would be used to purchase additional

microfiche viewers, cartridge projectors, display racks, telephones, and orientation films.

The Maine Job Bank continues to provide the best job information available in the State. It is updated daily and mailed to our fourteen local employment offices, five satellite offices, and seven Work Incentive Offices. In addition to this, and of special importance to rural job seekers, the Maine Job Bank is brought to rural outlying communities by way of portable Job Bank viewers.

Other informal job information systems supplement the Maine Job Bank. As indicated elsewhere in this report, job openings are publicized via radio, newspapers, and television. In addition, the Department offers a wide array of occupational publications which are available to the public. One very important job search tool, the Maine Buyers' Guide and Directory of Maine Manufacturers is researched by the Department's Manpower Research Division. It lists all major manufacturing concerns by product, firm name, estimated employment, and location. In addition, the Manpower Research Division has written numerous Occupational Monographs which are made available to students and adults, throughout the State, (See Part II, page 41).

Other valuable research is made public through such Manpower Research Division publications as: Maine Occupational Staffing Patterns, Jobs In Maine, Job Opportunities, Maine Occupational Wage Survey. Traditional job information pamphlets and brochures are also available to the public.

H. The Maine Job Bank continues to be the primary method of assisting rural residents who may wish to relocate, and find jobs in Maine.

RURAL MANPOWER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR FARM WORKERS

A. Recruitment for the potato and apple harvest involved a special effort to reach every potential farmworker in Maine. A poster campaign was initiated in which some 800 posters soliciting harvest help were displayed in prominent public gathering areas. Newspaper features released on a timely basis, described the serious shortage of harvest hands. Radio and television interviews and advertising were also used effectively. Approximately 40,000 unemployment insurance claimants were contacted by mail in an effort to assist in successfully harvesting these two very important crops.

Three Manpower Specialists were employed temporarily for a ten-week period to assist in apple harvest recruitment. This special effort resulted in over 1,200 referrals and 253 placements by

the Employment Service.

The Presque Isle Office works closely with the Maine Potato Council, and the Aroostook Farm Labor Association as well as the Local Community Action Agency (CAP), in recruiting the necessary help to harvest one of the largest potato crops in the Country. It is administratively responsible for the Houlton and Madawaska Satellite Employment Offices. Its services to Aroostook County residents are further expanded by scheduled itinerant services in Van Buren, Fort Kent, Caribou, Island Falls, and Oakfield as well as special recruitment efforts conducted for the lumbering industry at St. Francis, Sherman Station, Patten and Wytopitlock.

The Presque Isle Office, as do all of the Agency's Offices, has made extensive use of radio and newspapers to recruit and publicize job openings. Because of increased mechanization in the potato industry, only 49 Canadian potato harvest hands were imported this year. This is a significant decrease from the 7,737 aliens that were used in 1961. Some 22,000 domestic workers including students, (several schools close during the harvest), and mothers, participated in the harvest.

The apple harvest takes place in the central and southern sectors of the State. The harvest, this year, required the importation of 363 Canadians and British West Indians to supplement the domestic labor force.

Approximately 810 alien workers were used during the peak months in the lumbering industry, where a continuous shortage of domestic woodsworkers exists.

As previously suggested, recruitment for all three of these harvests was extensive and utilized newspapers, radio, television, posters, contacts with schools, hospitals and military establishments. The Agency, due to budgetary cutbacks, played a lesser role in this year's blueberry harvest. We did not hire summer recruiters to coordinate the blueberry recruitment effort as we had in past years. However, the crop was smaller in 1975 and required a smaller work force.

Migrant housing inspections for the apple, potato and lumbering industry employers for whom Clearance Orders have been issued are performed by the Agency's full-time Compliance Officer. In instances where agricultural housing is provided and the interstate clearance network is not used, Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) representatives are responsible for housing inspections.

During 1975, 48 housing inspections were conducted in the apple industry, 6 in the potato industry, and 71 in the lumbering industry.

Clearance job openings were received from other states for the following job categories: Loggers-all round 16, Apple pickers 375.

However, none of the Clearance Orders were accepted as Maine has a demand for these occupations. Little or no referral activity was received from states that accepted our Clearance Orders for woodsworkers, with the exception of Oregon and Washington which, considering the distance involved, were successful in placing four woodsmen.

The Agency has a State Monitor Advocate whose primary responsibility is to ensure that rural residents and especially farmworkers have equity of access to all of our services. Under the Monitor Advocate's direction, an extensive poster campaign advised seasonal and migrant farmworkers of the Agency's formal complaint system. All worker complaints are first reviewed in the local office and an attempt is made to resolve the problem locally. Failing such a resolution, the complaints are forwarded to the State Monitor Advocate who routes the complaint to the appropriate agency for resolution. The State Monitor Advocate also reviews migrant housing to ensure that the Secretary of Labor's Regulations are enforced.

Each local office has a Manpower Specialist designated as a Rural Manpower Representative. A two-day training course was given to provide these individuals with a working knowledge of the special problems that beset rural job seekers and acquaint them with Department of Labor Regulations concerning equity of access for rural job seekers.

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Agency, through its local office staff, plays an important role in community development. Most of our fourteen local office managers are members of their local Chambers of Commerce. Several are members of industrial development committees, and as such, are in the vanguard of rural community development.

The Agency, through its Manpower Research Division, provides labor market information to governmental agencies, industrial development groups, industries and other interested groups, for

use in preparing economic base reports. Publications such as the Annual Manpower Report are essential tools to be used in planning rural economic development.

PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Public relations activities on behalf of the Maine Department of Manpower Affairs' rural manpower programs are an ongoing process, both at the local and state office levels.

Local office personnel utilize every possible medium to publicize rural manpower services. Local radio stations have been very cooperative in airing job announcements and available training opportunities. Daily, weekly, and bi-weekly newspapers have been similarly cooperative in publicizing manpower services.

Publicity at the State Office level has been more selective, and has addressed itself to major policy changes and programs. Booklets, pamphlets, and other publications are produced for distribution to the public. Comprehensive employer information portfolios outlining Employment Security Laws and manpower programs are mailed to all new businesses entering the State.

The Commissioner of Manpower Affairs holds news conferences to inform the public about new programs and provide labor market information. In addition, the state office offers filmed presentations to interested groups, and holds frequent meetings with industry officials to explain and clarify programs and policies.

A. Evaluation. The past year's efforts on behalf of Maine's rural populace were fruitful. We feel confident that through our satellite and itinerant offices, more rural residents are now being served than ever before. In the apple and lumber harvest, there was a significant decrease in the use of alien labor, which was due in part to a rigorous effort by the Employment Service, to recruit rural residents for these harvests.

The satellite office concept was further expanded to provide a complete range of employment services in Franklin County on a year-round basis and in the Norway area on a seasonal basis.

The Rural Manpower Representatives assigned to each office are examples of the Agency's efforts to improve rural manpower services and ensure equity of access to rural persons.

Unfortunately, due to limited funds, some special recruitment programs, such as in the blueberry harvest, had to be eliminated this year. This program which employed high school teachers as

recruiters for the harvest, had been successful in previous years.

B. Problems. Limited funds is the major impediment to improved and expanded rural manpower services. The condition of the economy and a high unemployment rate of rural residents, compounded the problem in 1975.

C. Plans. The upcoming year will witness continued training for the Agency's staff in problems and services especially applicable to rural job seekers and employers. Our participation in economic development will continue with the same fervor as in the past.

PART II: STATISTICAL DATA

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AFFAIRS
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
RURAL JOB SERVICE
ORGANIZATION CHART

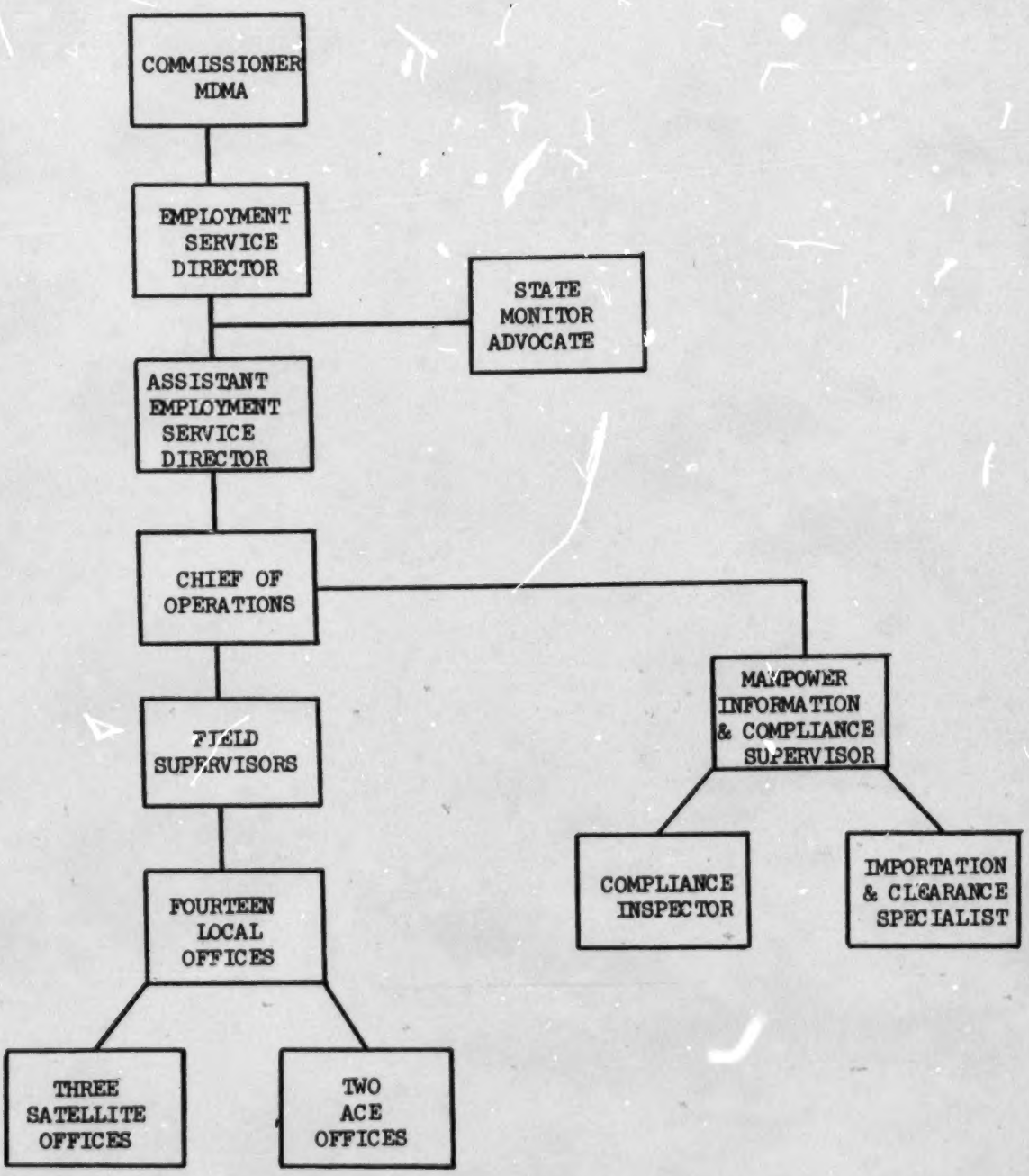


TABLE I

PLANT AND COMMERCIAL CLOSINGS IN 1975

EMPLOYER	DATE	CITY/TOWN	COUNTY	NUMBER LAID OFF
Inmont	1/75	Winthrop	Kennebec	200
National Stores	1/10/75	Portland	Cumberland	80
GTE Sylvania	1/15/75	Standish	Cumberland	96
Arrow-Hart, Inc.	1/16/75	Lewiston	Androscoggin	60
Vast Inc.	1/17/75	South Bristol	Sagadahoc	
		Waldoboro-Bath	Lincoln	99
Industrial Wood Products Co.	2/75	Yarmouth	Cumberland	10
Taylor Shoe	2/75	Augusta	Kennebec	200
Medwed Footwear, Inc.	2/14/75	Skowhegan	Somerset	158
Solon Manufacturing Co.	2/19/75	Solon	Somerset	70
Macomber Mills	3/75	W. Farmington	Franklin	10
Fayscott, Inc.	3/7/75	Dexter	Penobscot	115
Diamond International Corp.	3/12/75	Old Town	Penobscot	74
Universal Shoe Corp.	3/20/75	Sanford	York	248
C. F. Hathaway Co.	4/30/75	Calais	Washington	130
Aletta Dress	5/1/75	Sanford	York	140
Precision Electric Co., Inc.	5/2/75	Kezar Falls	York	13
Newport Shoe	5/23/75	Newport	Somerset	130
Scheel Yachts	6/75	Rockland	Knox	25
Wilson & Co.	6/75	Lewiston	Androscoggin	10
Atlantic and Pacific	6/19/75	Belfast	Waldo	14
Atlantic and Pacific	6/19/75	Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	12

(continued next page)

TABLE I (cont.)

PLANT AND COMMERCIAL CLOSINGS IN 1975 (Continued)

EMPLOYER	DATE	CITY/TOWN	COUNTY	NUMBER LAID OFF
Independent Grocers Assoc.	6/19/75	Lewiston	Androscoggin	14
Rockland Shrimp Co.	6/25/75	Rockland	Knox	200
Corenco	6/28/75	Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	8
Amos Abbott Co.	7/75	Dexter	Penobscot	125
Arbor Acres	7/75	Skowhegan	Somerset	15
Boardman Lumber	7/75	Skowhegan	Somerset	10
Leisure Homes, Inc.	7/75	Bridgton	Cumberland	10
Limington Lumber	7/75	Limington	York	10
Pittsfield Woolen Yarns	7/75	Pittsfield	Somerset	25
American Thread Co.	8/20/75	Milo	Piscataquis	50
Quimby-Veneer	9/75	Bingham	Somerset	250
Sanborn's Farm Dairy	9/75	Bridgton	Cumberland	10
Direct Film	10/75	Lewiston	Androscoggin	10
Independent Grocers Assoc.	10/75	Rumford	Oxford	10
W.T. Grant Co.	10/3/75	Bangor	Penobscot	52
W.H. Gammon	10/23/75	Lewiston	Androscoggin	30
Armour & Co.	10/30/75	Rockland	Knox	12
Presteel	12/75	Portland	Cumberland	75
Bath Iron Works	12/3/75	Bath	Sagadahoc	100
Beaudry-Lumber Co.	12/17/75	Jackman	Somerset	72
Kennebec River Pulp	12/22/75	Madison	Somerset	279

TABLE II

PLANTS CLOSING WHICH WERE POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY FOREIGN IMPORTS

EMPLOYER	LOCATION	CONTACTED BY ES	APPLIED FOR TRADE ACT ASSIST.	APPROVED TRADE ACT ASSISTANCE	DENIED TRADE ACT ASSISTANCE	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
Quimby-Veneer	Bingham	X	X	X		300
Inmont Corp.	Winthrop	X	X		X	200
Northland Shoe	Fryeburg	X	X		X	135
Amos Abbott Co.	Dexter	X	X		X	125
Pittsfield Woolen Yarn	Pittsfield	X				25
Medwed Footwear	Skowhegan	X				150

TABLE III

NEW INDUSTRIES AND EXPANSIONS 1975

NAME OF COMPANY	DATE	LOCATION	PRODUCT	NEW JOBS
Compo Corporation	1-75	Newport	Artificial leather products	30
Hardwood Products	1-75	Guilford	Birch wood products	12
Diamond International	2-75	Old Town	Pulp	60
Hamilton & Son	2-75	Auburn	Metal fabrication	15
Bonner-Vawter Inc.	3-75	Rockland	Business forms	20
Marcraft, Inc.	3-75	Freeport	Lobster traps	5
Jones & Vining	4-75	Lewiston	One piece soles	45
Industrial Fabrication	4-75	Alfred	Duct work	10
Alpha Carbide	5-75	Brunswick	Shoe upper parts	165
Casuals of Maine, Inc.	5-75	Lewiston	Shoes	60
Clark Brothers	5-75	Dover-Foxcroft	Cedar fence posts	10
F.H. Snow Canning Co.	5-75	Scarborough	Clam chowder	10
Forrest Industries	5-75	Fryeburg	Dowels	30
Hill-Acme Co.	5-75	Gorham	Machine tools	48
Hathaway Shirt Co.	6-75	Dover-Foxcroft	Shirts	15
Hill-Acme Co.	6-75	Gorham	Metal shearing tools	50
Lighthouse Footwear	6-75	Skowhegan	Institution shoes	100
Marvel Homes, Inc.	6-75	Saco	Mobile homes	60
Miann Plastics	6-75	Sanford	Plastic parts	6
Sawyer Environmental Recovery Facilities, Inc.	6-75	Hampden	Waste paper processing	15
Volk Packaging Corporation	6-75	Biddeford	Cardboard packaging	5
Ansewn, Inc.	7-75	Bangor	Boots	100
Hannaford Bros. Co.	7-75	South Portland	Food preparation	25
Atlantic Precision Products	8-75	Biddeford	Metal fabricating	70

(continued next page)

TABLE III (cont.)

NEW INDUSTRIES AND EXPANSIONS 1975 (continued)

NAME OF COMPANY	DATE	LOCATION	PRODUCT	NEW JOBS
D-Mac Shoe	8-75	Skowhegan	Sneakers	40
Pine State Tobacco	8-75	Augusta	Merchandising and packaging	5
Shape-Symmetry & Sun	8-75	Biddeford	Molded plastics	25
A.L.B. Rubber	9-75	Biddeford	Rainwear	70
Eastern Shipbldg. Corp.	9-75	Wiscasset	Steel ships	25
Lowell Shoe	9-75	East Corinth	Shoes	50
Philson Co.	9-75	Auburn	Heels	20
Ridgeway Electronics Inc.	9-75	Hallowell	Computer devices	12
Gustin Pallet Mill	10-75	Wales	Pallets	5
Leconia Shoe	10-75	Sanford	Men and boy's shoes	200
Monmouth Sheet Metal Co.	10-75	Monmouth	Solar panels	7
Nautel Maine Inc.	10-75	Bangor	Radio transmitters	60
Pen-Mor Printers	10-75	Lewiston	Printers	5
S.D. Warren	10-75	Westbrook	Paper products	—
Fiber Materials Inc.	11-75	Biddeford	Research lab	300
Swift & Co.	11-75	Augusta	Meat packing	6
Watershed, Inc.	11-75	Edgecomb/Newcastle	Brick yard	15
American Can Co.	12-75	Portland	Cans	50
Bath Canning Co.	12-75	Bath	Sardines and shrimp	5
Christian Enterprises Inter'l Ltd.	12-75	Oxford	Furniture	25
Hartland Tanning	12-75	Hartland	Leather tanning	25
Lankin's Hatchery, Inc.	12-75	Skowhegan	Breeding stock	15
Montalvo & Co.	12-75	Portland	Automatic brakes	5
Robbins Lumber Co.	12-75	Searsmont	Furniture stock	5

TABLE IV

PAPER INDUSTRY EXPANSION

UNDERWAY 1975-76

LOCATION	COMPANY	PROJECT	EXPENSE (In millions)
Old Town	Diamond International	Increase capacity	$ 22.0
Millinocket	Great Northern Paper	Modernizations	9.5
Chisholm	International Paper	Paper Machine Rebuild	1.7
Jay	International Paper	170,000 TPY Expansion	200.0
Lincoln	Lincoln Pulp & Paper	Sawdust Digester	30.0
Rumford	Oxford Paper	Paper Machine Rebuild	15.9
Bucksport	St. Regis Paper Co.	Mill Expansion	85.1
Hinckley	Scott Paper Co.	260,000 TPY Expansion	185.0
			$549.2

Information provided by the
Paper Industry Information Office

TABLE V

POPULATION AND NET MIGRATION BY COUNTIES
MAINE 1960-1970

County	1970 Population	1960 Population	Percent Change	Natural Increase 1/	Net Migration 2/
STATE.....	994,563	970,165	2.5	92,772	-68,374
Androscoggin.....	91,279	86,312	5.8	8,291	- 3,324
Aroostook.....	94,978	106,964	-11.3	16,635	-28,621
Cumberland.....	192,528	182,751	5.3	17,122	- 7,345
Franklin.....	22,444	20,069	11.8	2,023	352
Hancock.....	34,590	32,293	7.1	1,631	666
Kennebec.....	95,247	89,150	6.8	8,362	- 2,265
Knox.....	29,013	28,575	1.5	716	- 278
Lincoln.....	20,537	18,497	11.0	703	1,337
Oxford.....	43,457	44,345	- 2.0	3,381	- 4,269
Penobscot.....	125,393	126,346	- 0.8	16,318	-17,271
Piscataquis.....	16,285	17,379	- 6.3	615	- 1,709
Sagadahoc.....	23,452	22,793	2.9	2,250	- 1,591
Somerset.....	40,597	39,749	2.1	3,565	- 2,717
Waldo.....	23,328	22,632	3.1	1,624	- 928
Washington.....	29,859	32,908	- 9.3	1,295	- 4,344
York.....	111,576	99,402	12.2	8,241	3,933

1/ "Natural Increase" is the excess of births over deaths; figures based on inter-census periods (April 1960 to April 1970).

2/ "Net Migration" is the difference between the 1970 population and the sum of the 1960 population and the natural increase. Data to obtain natural increase supplied by the Maine Department of Health and Welfare.

TABLE VI

POPULATION AND NET MIGRATION BY COUNTIES 1/
MAINE 1970-1973

County	1973 Population	1970 2/ Population	Percent Change	Natural Increase	Net Migration 3/
STATE.....	1,028,500	993,663	3.5	19,600	14,800
Androscoggin.....	93,300	91,279	2.2	1,900	100
Aroostook.....	94,800	94,078	0.8	3,100	-2,400
Cumberland.....	197,200	192,528	2.4	3,800	800
Franklin.....	23,600	22,444	5.1	500	700
Hancock.....	37,000	34,590	7.0	300	2,100
Kennebec.....	98,300	95,306	3.2	1,900	1,100
Knox.....	31,100	29,013	7.0	100	1,900
Lincoln.....	21,600	20,537	5.2	100	900
Oxford.....	44,900	43,457	3.3	600	800
Penobscot.....	129,600	125,393	3.4	2,800	1,400
Piscataquis.....	16,400	16,285	0.6	100	- 100
Sagadahoc.....	24,900	23,452	6.2	700	800
Somerset.....	41,500	40,597	2.1	800	100
Waldo.....	25,500	23,328	9.2	400	1,700
Washington.....	31,200	29,859	4.6	300	1,100
York.....	117,600	111,576	5.4	2,200	3,800

1/ 1970 figures are census data; 1973 figures are July 1, 1973 provisional estimates, Current Population Reports, U. S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 59, March 1974.

2/ Total does not agree with the sum of the counties due to corrections made to the county populations after release of the official State counts.

3/ "Natural Increase" is the excess of births over deaths; figures based on reported vital statistics from April 1, 1970 to December 31, 1972, with extrapolations to June 30, 1973. Net migration is the difference between the 1973 population and the sum of the 1970 population and the natural increase.

TABLE VII

Rural Non-Farm Resident Employment
Annual Averages

Rural Counties	1975*	1974**	Change	Percent
Aroostook	33,819	35,080	-1261	-3.6
Franklin	9,602	9,810	-208	-2.1
Hancock	17,222	16,910	+312	+1.8
Knox	11,891	12,560	-669	-5.3
Lincoln	7,453	7,660	-207	-2.7
Oxford	15,871	17,480	-1609	-9.2
Piscataquis	6,466	6,810	-344	-5.1
Somerset	15,177	17,100	-1923	-11.2
Waldo	9,194	9,670	-476	-4.9
Washington	11,415	12,540	-1125	-9.0
	138,110	145,620	-7510	-5.13
Urban Counties				
Androscoggin	36,921	38,100	-1179	-3.1
Cumberland	86,012	84,610	+1402	+1.7
Kennebec	38,882	40,150	-1268	-3.2
Penobscot	49,048	51,170	-2122	-4.1
Sagadahoc	10,067	10,080	-13	-0.1
York	45,413	45,420	-7	0.1 (less than)
	266,343	269,530	-3187	-1.2

*preliminary **revised

TABLE VIII

Total Nonfarm Employment - Maine
(place-of-work basis)

	1975*	1974*
January	347,320	350,558
February	342,882	348,667
March	343,471	350,050
April	345,456	356,230
May	352,163	362,643
June	365,098	376,075
July	364,031	379,303
August	369,251	385,044
September	363,251	373,495
October	361,822	368,776
November	358,675	362,871
December	359,346	359,408
Annual Average	356,064**	364,427**

*(final figures)
** Total figures rounded

TABLE IX

LABOR FORCE DATA (THOUSANDS)

MONTHS 1975	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE	RESIDENT EMPLOYED
January	428.6	45.3	10.6	383.3
February	428.4	50.3	11.7	378.1
March	432.0	52.4	12.1	379.6
April	432.8	49.8	11.5	383.0
May	434.0	43.2	10.0	390.8
June	449.7	43.9	9.8	405.8
July	448.2	43.2	9.6	405.0
August	454.7	42.4	9.3	412.3
September	450.4	38.7	8.6	411.7
October	437.3	38.8	8.9	398.5
November	435.0	40.5	9.3	394.5
December	434.1	42.2	9.7	391.9

TABLE X

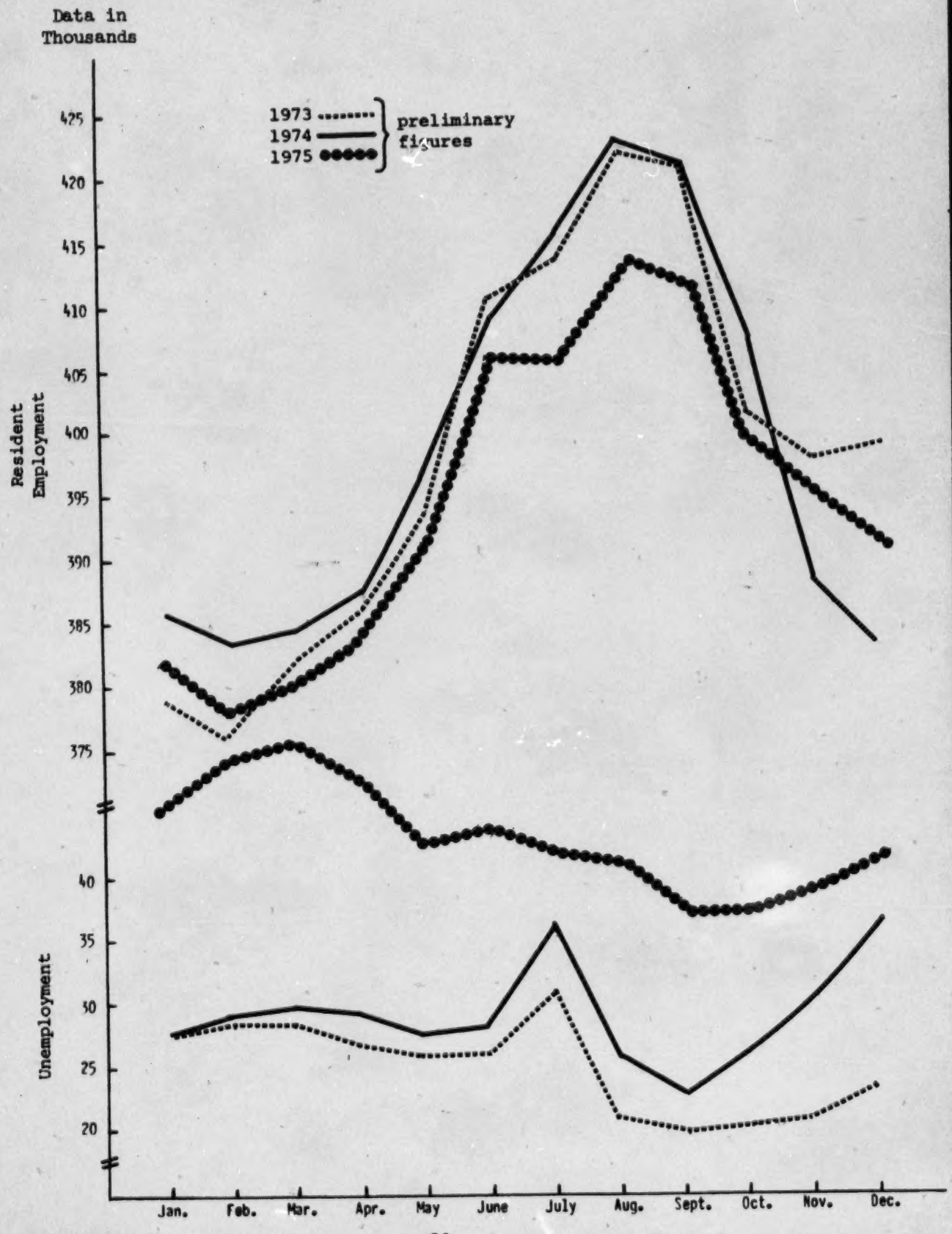
Unemployment Rate Trends in Maine Counties,
Rural Versus Urban Annual Averages

Rural Counties	1975*	1974**
Aroostook	11.6	8.2
Franklin	10.5	6.1
Hancock	8.0	5.9
Knox	10.8	6.2
Lincoln	12.3	7.2
Oxford	11.7	6.5
Piscataquis	11.4	9.4
Somerset	14.5	7.6
Waldo	11.6	7.9
Washington	13.8	8.6
Urban Counties		
Androscoggin	10.7	7.5
Cumberland	8.3	5.6
Kennebec	8.3	5.4
Penobscot	9.2	6.3
Sagadahoc	8.2	6.0
York	9.5	5.3

*preliminary **revised

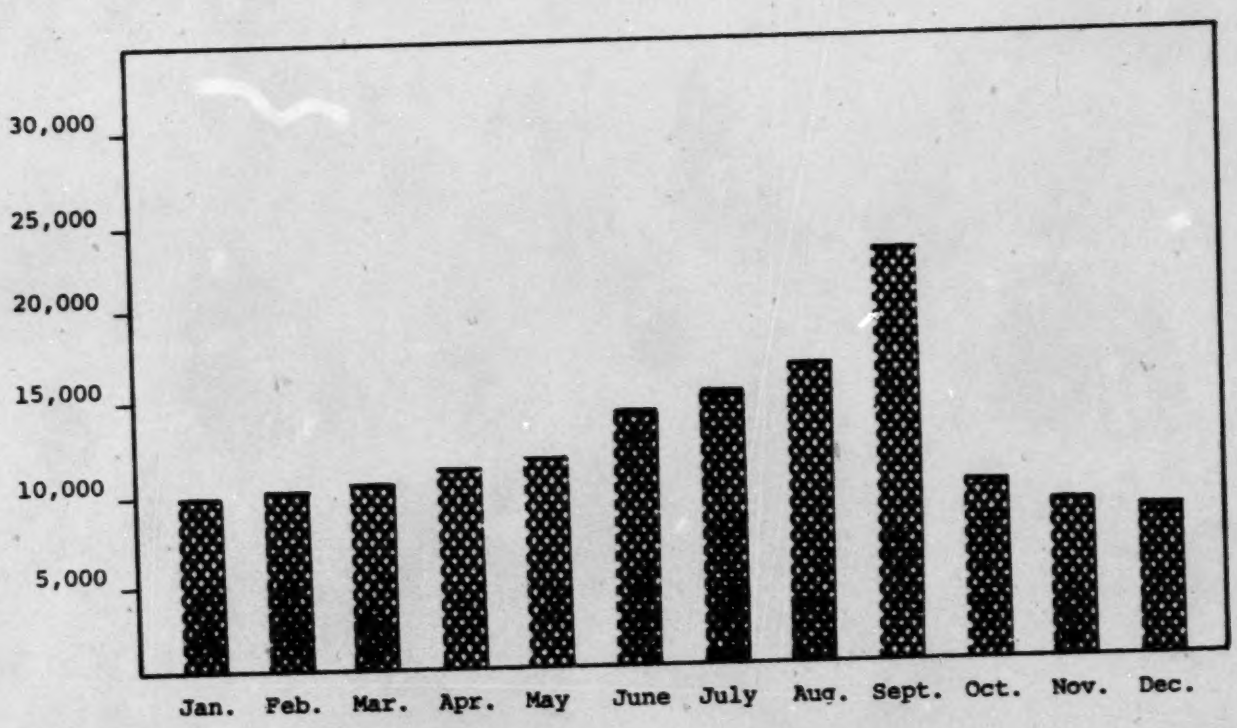
GRAPH A

Employment and Unemployment Trends in Maine



Maine's Preliminary Agricultural Employment

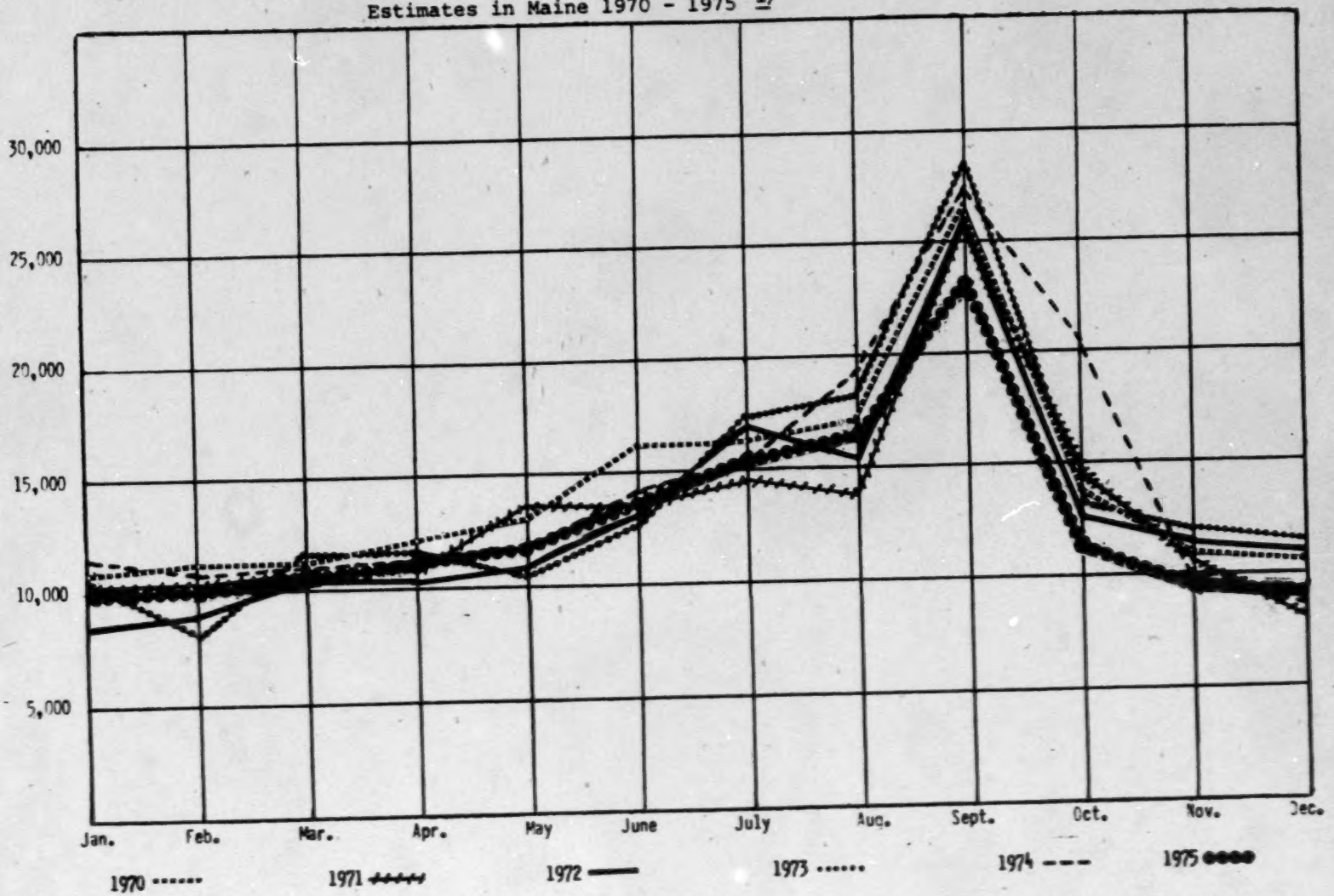
Estimates for the Year 1975 by Month



GRAPH B

Monthly Agricultural Employment

Estimates in Maine 1970 - 1975 1/



1/ Monthly estimates of agricultural employment, both regular and seasonal along with the estimates for the other major components of the labor force, are made for the survey week which the U. S. Department of Labor specifies must include the twelfth day of each month. In reference to the fluctuation of seasonal agricultural employment, the survey week does not always coincide with periods of peak activity during the harvest season.

GRAPH C

TABLE XI

Monthly Agricultural Employment Estimates in Maine
1975-1974

	1975*	1974**
January	10,000	11,300
February	10,010	10,250
March	10,430	11,140
April	11,260	11,940
May	11,820	12,900
June	13,950	14,600
July	15,100	15,500
August	16,590	18,550
September	23,160	28,100
October	11,350	20,100
November	9,530	10,050
December	9,050	9,650

*preliminary **revised

Changes in Rural Significant Manufacturing Industries Employment
Food and Kindred Products

The three counties of Aroostook, Waldo and Cumberland each constitute 10 percent or more of this industry's statewide total. The industry is also widespread in other counties and employment is located near areas which provide the processing plant with the necessary raw materials.

TABLE XII

Employment Level (in thousands)
1975-----10.1
1974-----10.4

	1975	1974
January	9.9	10.8
February	9.8	10.4
March	9.9	9.7
April	10.1	9.8
May	9.3	9.1
June	10.3	10.2
July	10.1	10.2
August	11.2	11.4
September	10.4	10.9
October	10.5	10.9
November	9.6	10.8
December	9.4	10.5

Lumber and Wood Products

The five counties of Aroostook, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, and Somerset each constitute 10 percent or more of the statewide total employment in this industry--located in primarily rural counties.

TABLE XIII

Employment Level (in thousands)

1975----12.4
1974----14.9

	1975	1974
January	12.5	15.5
February	11.9	15.4
March	11.4	15.0
April	10.9	14.0
May	11.0	13.8
June	13.3	15.6
July	13.0	15.9
August	13.2	16.0
September	13.0	15.4
October	12.6	14.7
November	12.6	13.6
December	13.2	13.4

TABLE XIV

MAINE CROPS - ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1974 and 1975

Crops	Harvested Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		Value of Production 1/	
	1974	1975	Unit	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
						Thousands		Thousands	
Corn for Silage	40,000	44,000	Ton	12.5	13.0	500	572	$ 9,475	$ 13,842
Oats for Grain	40,000	42,000	Bu.	62.0	54.0	2,480	2,268	3,720	2,835
Hay, All	218,000	214,000	Ton	1.70	1.65	371	354	20,776	25,134
Potatoes 2/	140,000	122,000	Cwt.	260	220	36,400	26,840	105,560	163,724
Maple Syrup	-	-	Gal.	-	-	7	9	89	123
Apples, Com'l 3/	-	-	42 lb.	-	-	1,643	1,571	7,314	6,402
Blueberries 4/	-	-	lb.	-	-	18,566	11,910	3,435	3,156
Vegetables, Proc.	5,220	5,830	Ton	-	-	9	8	1,378	1,397
STATE TOTAL	443,220	427,830						$151,747	$216,613

1/ Relates to marketing season or crop year. 1975 data are preliminary.
2/ 122,000 acres planted in 1975.
3/ Production is quantity sold or utilized.
4/ From Maine Department of Agriculture as reported by processors.

HONEY

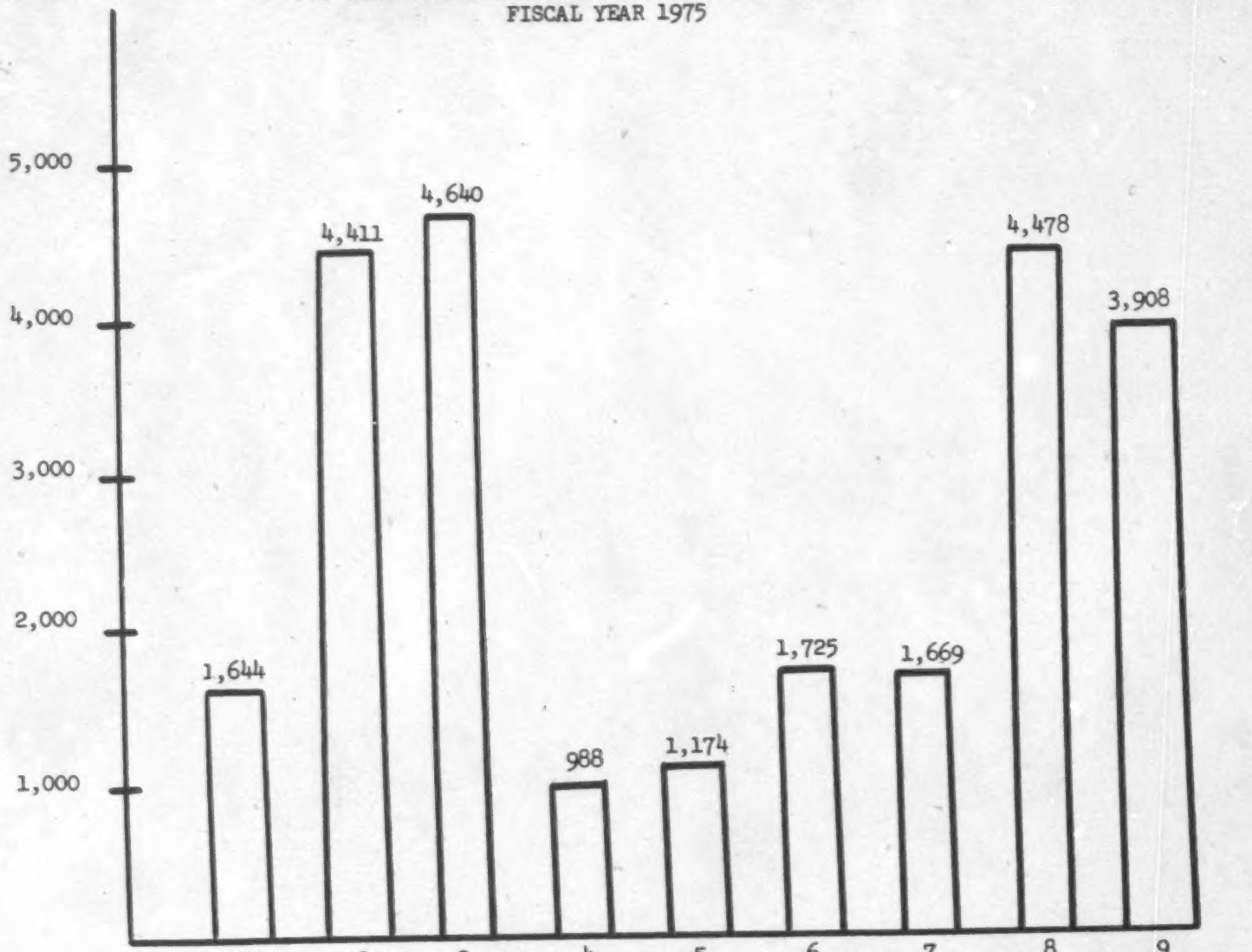
Production of honey in Maine in 1975 was 92,000 pounds, 30 percent below last year.

HONEY BEES: NUMBER OF COLONIES, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Area	Colonies of Bees		Yield per Colony		Honey Production		Value of Production	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
	Thous.		Pounds		Thous. Pounds		Thousands	
Me.	4	4	33	23	132	92	$ 98	$ 82
N. E.	35	34	21	29	735	978	581	939

*Information provided by New England Crop Reporting Service.

JOB BANK PLACEMENT BY ONE-DIGIT D.O.T. OCCUPATIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1975

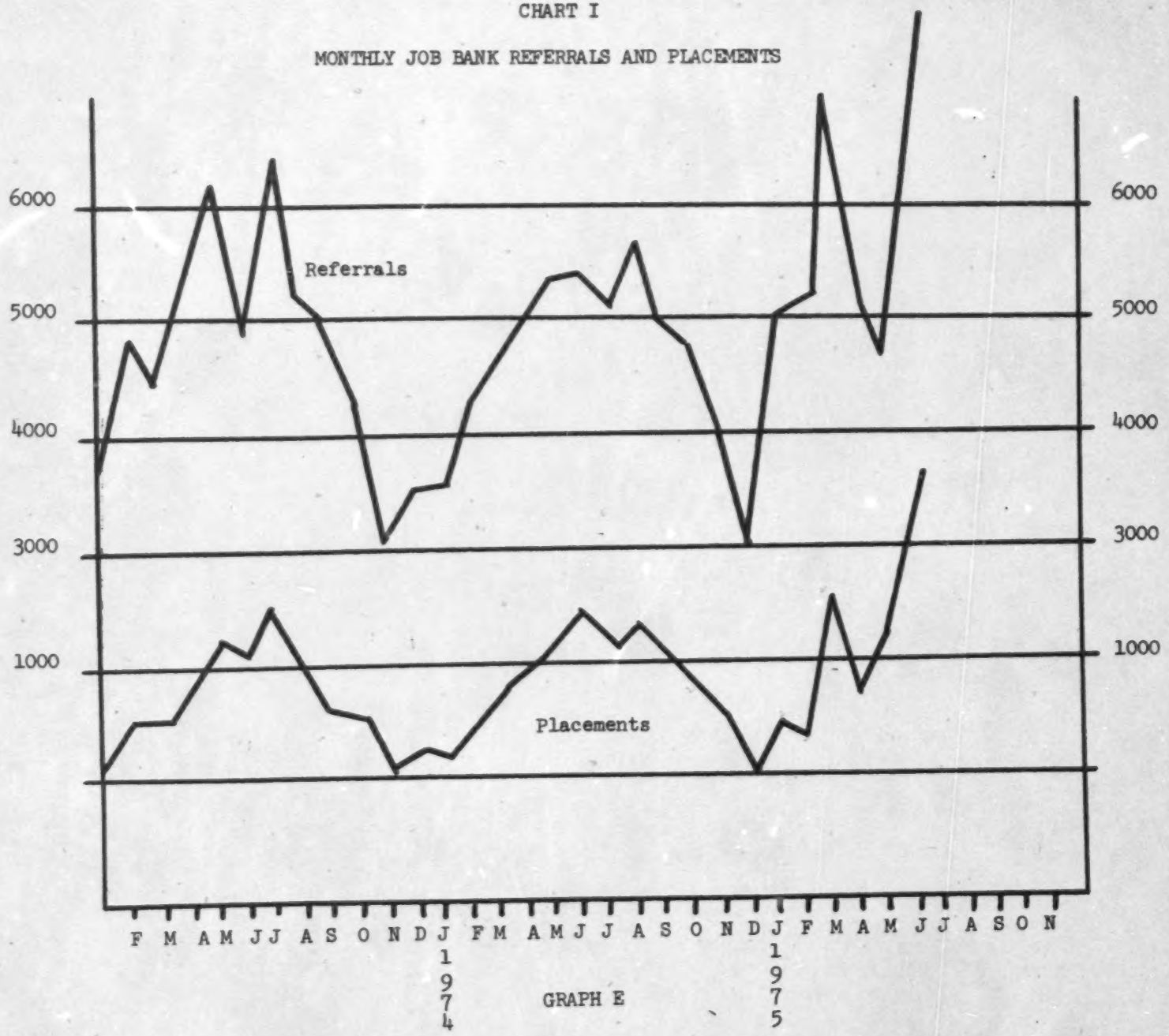


One-Digit Occupations from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles

GRAPH D

CHART I

MONTHLY JOB BANK REFERRALS AND PLACEMENTS



GRAPH E

TABLE XV

SERVICES TO RURAL APPLICANTS

JANUARY 1975 TO JUNE 1975 *

SERVICE	ALL APPLICANTS	RURAL APPLICANTS	RATE
APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	31,416	19,107	61
NEW APPLICANTS	27,765	17,157	62
COUNSELING	3,487	1,442	41
TESTING	1,019	340	33
REFERRED TO SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	796	307	39
REFERRED TO TRAINING	1,069	559	52
ENROLLED IN TRAINING	806	427	53
COMPLETED TRAINING	186	108	58
JOB DEVELOPMENT CONTACTS	4,995	2,307	46
PLACED FROM JOB DEVELOPMENT CONTACTS	1,775	816	46
REFERRED TO JOB	17,851	10,661	60
PLACED	10,106	6,099	60

* July to December data unavailable

TABLE XVI

SERVICES TO RURAL SPECIAL GROUPS

JANUARY TO JUNE 1975 *

	RURAL APPLICANTS	RURAL VETERANS	RURAL YOUTH	RURAL DISADVANTAGED	RURAL OLDER WORKER
APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	19,107	4,310 (23%)	4,944 (26%)	3,611 (19%)	3,077 (16%)
NEW APPLICANTS	17,157	3,808 (22%)	4,488 (26%)	3,035 (18%)	2,728 (16%)
COUNSELING	1,442	363 (25%)	403 (28%)	752 (52%)	182 (13%)
TESTING	340	78 (23%)	99 (29%)	101 (30%)	28 (8%)
REFERRAL TO SUPPORTIVE SERVICE	307	158 (51%)	93 (30%)	104 (34%)	28 (9%)
REFERRED TO TRAINING	559	176 (31%)	200 (36%)	258 (46%)	33 (6%)
ENROLLED IN TRAINING	427	127 (30%)	119 (28%)	203 (47%)	21 (5%)
COMPLETED TRAINING	108	21 (19%)	28 (26%)	66 (61%)	6 (6%)
JOB DEVELOPMENT CONTACTS	2,307	705 (31%)	623 (27%)	514 (22%)	295 (13%)
PLACED FROM JOB DEVELOPMENT CONTACTS	816	194 (24%)	244 (30%)	237 (29%)	79 (10%)
REFERRED TO JOBS	10,661	2,583 (24%)	3,201 (30%)	2,193 (20%)	1,487 (14%)
PLACED	6,099	1,521 (25%)	1,779 (29%)	1,369 (22%)	864 (14%)

* July to December data unavailable

TABLE XVII

OCCUPATIONAL MONOGRAPHS IN PRINT

Millwright
Cement Mason
Machinist
Sheet Metal Worker
Diesel Mechanic
Carpenter
Plumber
Electrician
Tool and Die Maker
File Clerk I
Clerk Typist
Secretary
Receptionist
Keypunch Operator
Stenographer

OCCUPATIONAL MONOGRAPHS PLANNED

Dental Hygienists
Dental Assistant
Practical Nurse
Registered Nurse, General
Public Health Nurse
Nursing Aides
Orderlies
Medical Technologist
Medical Laboratory Assistant
Radiologic Technologist
Roofer
Baker
Electrical Appliance Repairer
Drafter, Mechanical
Drafter, Architectural
Automobile, Body Repairer
Automobile Mechanic
Station Installer (Telephone)
Line Repairer
Photoengraver
Stationary Engineer
Painter
Compositor
Structural Steel Worker
Book Binder
Brick Mason or Brick Layer
Television Service and Repairer
Electronics Assembler
Cook, Short Order
Cook, Specialty
Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Mechanic
Detective
Police Officer
State Police Trooper
Photographer, Commercial
Sales Clerk
Cashier II
Mail Carrier
Telephone Operator
Teller
Medical Secretary
Bookkeeper
Surveyor

RCS-OMAS-209

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • Manpower Administration

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

STATE: Maine

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1975

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS		
	NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING YEAR	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING YEAR
I	II	III	IV
NO ACTIVITY (Statewide)			

(This standardized form is used by the Employment Service in its Farm Program and is included to satisfy the Department of Labor's reporting requirements.

SIGNATURE

TITLE

Replaces ES-225 Worksheet A which is obsolete

MA 5-79A Worksheet
Oct. 1973

RCS-OMAS-139

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • Manpower Administration

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS

STATE: Maine

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1975

ITEM	NUMBER
SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY	
1. Towns with day-haul points	
2. Number of day-haul points	
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year	
4. Total number of workers transported during year	
SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22 years)	
5. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	
a. Placements in camps	
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes	
SECTION C. SERVICES TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points	
a. Farm placements	
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians	
SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA	
9. Number of local offices which held farm clinics	
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held	
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs	
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives	

NO ACTIVITY (Statewide)

(This standardized form is used by the Employment Service in its Farm Program and is included to satisfy the Department of Labor's reporting requirements).

SIGNATURE	TITLE
48	

Replaces ES-226 Table 1 which is obsolete

MA 8-79A
Oct. 1973

RCS-DMAS-215

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • Manpower Administration

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

STATE: Maine

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1975

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS			SECTION B. REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS		SECTION C. GROUPS WORKING IN REPORTING STATE	
TYPE	BY REPORTING STATE	WITH REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS	TYPE	NUMBER	TYPE	NUMBER
1. Total			2. Total persons		4. Families	
a. Crew leaders			3. Total workers		5. Unattached males	
b. Family heads					6. Unattached females	
c. Other						

SECTION D. COMMENTS

No Activity (Statewide)

(This standardized form is used by the Employment Service in its Farm Program and is included to satisfy the Department of Labor's reporting requirements).

SIGNATURE: 49

TITLE:

Replaces ES-226 Table 2 which is obsolete.

MA 5-79B
Oct. 1973

HEW OMAS-211

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • Manpower Administration

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES

STATE: Maine

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1975

ITEM	ORDERS		OPENINGS	
	EXTENDED (Section A) RECEIVED (Section B)	FILLED	EXTENDED (Section A) RECEIVED (Section B)	FILLED
I	II	III	IV	V
SECTION A. REPORTING STATE AS ORDER-HOLDING STATE				
1. Reporting State, TOTAL →	26	--	454	--
2. Applicant-holding States involved:				
Connecticut	--	--		--
Rhode Island	--	--		--
Ohio	--	--		--
Texas	--	--		--
Louisiana	--	--		--
Florida	26	--		--
Puerto Rico	6	--		--
New Hampshire	--	--		--
Vermont	--	--		--
Massachusetts	--	--		--
SECTION B. REPORTING STATE AS APPLICANT-HOLDING STATE				
3. Reporting State, TOTAL →	--	--	--	--
4. Order-holding States involved:				
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--

SECTION C. COMMENTS (*Use reverse if needed*)

SIGNATURE: Wm B Mallagee

50

TITLE: Employment Service Director

Replaces ES-226 Table 3 which is obsolete

MA 5-79C
Oct. 1973